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WEEKLY PEOPLE



VOL. XVI NO. 26.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

THE MERRY WHIRL

OF CAPITALISM—A FEW "CRACKS" AT ITS EXPENSE.

New York State Political Slogans Revived—Intervention in Cuba—Stolypin's Dilemma—England's Million Paupers—"A Free Country," and a Few Others.

"Hearst, the first"—and the worst.

"Jerome, the sleeping gnome"—keep him home.

"Hughes, who failed to give the big insurance thieves their dues"—to him your ballot refuse.

"Jackson, the man of working class action"—the only one you can vote for with satisfaction.

One never hears of a shortage of armories; but schools—that's different!

Having freed Cuba once before, the capitalist class of this country feels impelled to do the job over again. Intervention with the sugar industry must do it.

If Mrs. Longworth had been trampled in Columbus, O., she would only have paid the penalty of the inordinate curiosities which the capitalist press has cultivated and fed.

The news that Premier Stolypin is at the end of his resources, is joyous news. It is equal to saying that Reaction has at last been beaten to a standstill by Revolution.

A million paupers are reported to be menacing England. The report is inaccurate, in that it has turned effect into cause. The real menace of England, and all countries like it, is not pauperism but the capitalism which produces it.

"Insist upon the law makers giving labor a square deal" is the slogan of pure and simple politics. They don't want "partisan" politics for that would mean the organizing of a class conscious political party, and the workers in voting for such a party would cut off the labor faith from political pan. Partisan politics, genuine labor politics, are not advocated by the Gompers crowd, as they prefer the kind of politics in which they can traffic. Their non-partisan political cry is in line with their craft-unionism. They divide the workers in the shop and at the ballot box.

Three hundred miners at Irwin, Pa., went out on strike, because the company that owns the town refused to permit their agents to enter it. The man who declares that "this is a free country" has the best. He can see the strikers' necessity for doing as they did, to prove that freedom is unrestrained and rampant.

Columbia Typographical Union of Washington expelled seventy members for refusing to pay strike assessments. From which it appears as if the pure and simple union fetish is losing its influence over its victims.

"The Sun" says the situation in Cuba is one of peace or ruin. Whose the peace and whose the ruin? "The Sun" did not say. Could it have overlooked the bold tobacco and sugar trusts have on "the pearl of the Antilles"?

Complaint is made of "our small trade with Egypt." This may be due to the fact the Egyptian mummies are made here for less than they cost to unearth in Egypt. As reciprocity, to quote the orthodox economists, is the basis of trade, "we" need not expect any improvement until the lack of it is made good.

AT THE REGENSBURG SHOP

The International Orders "Strike" a la the Devil Shop Style.

The readers of the Daily People are familiar with the happenings in the cigar manufactory of Regensburg & Sons on Canal street. There the majority of the workers repudiated the International and declared for an open shop in preference to unionism dominated by the firm. The firm were anxious to have the men in the Interna-

tional Cigarmakers' Union, preferring that to having the open shop where the men would not be held in check by "labor leaders." The men had decided to strike, and the firm was compelled to deal with an open shop.

The firm employs about 500 men, some of whom are members of the union. Friday morning the union ordered a meeting of their members. When the meeting was called it was found that the majority were opposed to striking against the comrades, and the "leaders" fearing to put it to a vote ordered a strike. Only about sixty went out, against 45 remaining. The big majority of the union men refused to obey the order. They are opposed to striking against their fellow workers, especially as the union, in a previous strike, helped the bosses against their own members who were defending the union and working class interests.

The union members wanted to discuss the case before striking. When some of them tried to get the floor Morris Braun pounded with the gavel and said there was no discussion necessary. The Joint Advisory Board would declare the strike, and would handle it with the boss. The men said they had no confidence in the Advisory Board and immediately elected a committee from among their number to see the bosses. The bosses said: "The shop is open for everybody to work." The committee so reported, and Braun then shouted: "The shop is on strike and every one who works there is a scab." The majority of the men shouted: "Your union is a fake"; one woman denounced Braun, saying: "You are the scab."

The meeting was held in New Oriental Hall, on Grand street, and the fakirs knowing that what they were about to do would be resented, had police inside and outside the hall to keep any "kickers" quiet.

One man said: "This beats the Davis shop strike. There there was the formality of a vote. Now the fakirs have got beyond that. It is do as we say, no voting about it."

UNITY ON NATIONAL SCALE

Proposed by Local New Orleans Committee of 25.

New Orleans, La., September 5.—We, Local New Orleans, Louisiana, Socialist Party, propose the following resolutions for national referendum.

Be it resolved, that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is hereby instructed to call upon the locals for nomination to, and to provide for and conduct an election, by the entire membership of the party, of a committee of twenty-five (25) members; and be it further

Resolved, that the National Executive Committee invite the Socialist Labor Party, through its National Executive Committee, to elect an equal number of delegates and arrange with the said National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party for a joint conference; and be it further

Resolved, that said joint conference shall be known as the Socialist Unity Conference; and that the duty of said conference shall be to devise ways and means to unite the two Socialist Parties, its findings to be submitted to a general vote of the membership of the parties for approval or disapproval.

Moved by W. Covington Hall.
Seconded by H. B. Lamont.
Adopted, September 5, 1906.

James P. O'Neill, Chairman.
G. B. Cameron, Secretary of meeting.
Passed and ordered mailed to Appeal to Reason and N. Y. People, and Neue Zeit.

RHODE ISLAND S. L. P. TICKET.

For Governor:
DAVID J. MORAN,
Of Pawtucket.

For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN W. LEACH
Of Providence.

For Secretary of State:
THOMAS F. HERRICK
Of Pawtucket.

For Attorney General:
JAMES MCGUIGAN,
Of Providence.

For General Treasurer:
EVERETT S. BOVETT,
Of Providence.

IS SOCIALISM UN-AMERICAN?

Every once in a while, some professor in one of our institutions of learning, who is saturated with the teachings and philosophies of European economic schools, arises to inform a gaping world that "Socialism is un-American". The little inconsistency does not trouble him. Yet it is typical of the whole cry regarding the alleged un-American character of Socialism. One cannot take up a work on so-called American economics, not even of the school of "national economy", represented by Henry C. Carey and his disciples, without observing the immense indebtedness of those economics to European sources. Nor can one closely observe the economic maxims of American capitalism without noticing their close resemblance to those of European capitalism. In fact, the so-called American economics are, like the so-called American people and institutions, but adaptations of European ones; so that the statement "Socialism is un-American", is, in the last analysis, just as wise or just as foolish as is the statement that America herself is not American, because she happens to be primarily of European origin and culture.

However, absurd the statement, "Socialism is un-American", may be, considering the original sources of American capitalism and American institutions, some will insist that this statement has not to do with primary origins—it is not a question of nativity—

but with present day tendencies—it is a question of modern spirit and soul. We are blandly told that Americans love independence and are opposed to paternalism, as though this is a peculiar property of Americans; as though the Russians are now fighting for something diametrically opposed to it! But what is this "American" love of independence and opposition to paternalism, if not another way of expressing the spirit of let alone—of rank individualism—which owes its rise to the medieval bourgeois—to the Italian Renaissance, the English Reformation, and the French Revolution? Thus the spirit, no less than the nativity of this "Socialism-is-un-American" cry, is European. Even were this not the case, considering that even those ultra-Americans, the disciples of Carey—the protectionists—are denounced for their anti-independent and paternalistic doctrines, the Socialist can afford to smile at this "Socialism-is-un-American" cry; as that cry is then the familiar old cry of "stop thief".

Then Socialism is not un-American? No more than America herself, which owes so much to the Europe that discovered, peopled and developed her; no more than free-trade, which, as an economic measure, is not unknown in England, though extensively tried and advocated here by one of the leading political parties; no more than protection, with which France was acquainted long before Carey made it

Socialism is not only American, but America is decidedly Socialist.

with timely anecdotes and proper illustrations. He also showed the absolute necessity of the working class organizing industrially, as otherwise, this class could accomplish nothing in the way of emancipating itself and capturing the tools of production.

After a collection had been taken up (as the admission was free) De Leon answered satisfactorily many questions the two principal ones being: Would the workers receive equal remuneration, and how would the crippled be taken care of under the new regime? The other question was the proverbial one: "Does the working class pay the taxes?"

Financially, the meeting was a little strained as the crowd was not as large as it would have been if the weather—or temperature—rather, had been a little below the boiling point; but otherwise it was a complete success, and the evil astral luminosity, reputed, to encircle De Leon's wintry locks seems to have faded considerably, if not totally disappeared. The capitalist press gave a fair report of the meeting.

Wm. Beness, Secretary.
Endorsed by Frank Hockler, Chairman: W. Reuben, Marks Klein, for Socialist Labor Party.

Peter Hockler, John Werden, for Socialist Party.

SOCIALISTS JAILED.

Denver Says: "No Haywood Campaign Here!"

Denver, Colo., September 13.—On Sunday night three Socialists were arrested here for speaking, in behalf of the candidacy of Wm. D. Haywood for Governor. Circulars were gotten out calling the workingmen to meet at 16th and Arapahoe streets, on the 11th, to protest against the outrage. Over 1000 had assembled when a patrol wagon and a squad of police went to the scene. They had orders to break up the meeting and arrest anyone who insisted upon the right to public assemblage and free speech.

According to the Denver Express Mayor Speer gave the drastic order because he personally had been arraigned by Socialist speakers at a recent meeting because of his corporation affiliations, but the scheme is to stamp out the Haywood campaign.

The first patrol wagon carried off three or four but the "box" was supplied until 21 arrests had been made, the patrol wagons making numerous trips. One woman was jailed. The prisoners were refused bail and thrown into a filthy bull pen of a jail. The police were hissed by the crowd which showed sympathy with the meeting.

The charge was obstructing the streets. Frank N. Jordan, one of the speakers, was clubbed, four officers dragging him from the stand to the patrol wagon. Hyman Scholtz was clubbed, and W. H. Leonard was kicked. J. H. Hess was roughly handled, and others brutally treated. They were promised freedom if they would agree not to repeat the offense but this none acceded to. In the morning all but seven were discharged, they being fined. Appeals were at once entered.

Sammy Gompers political action trick is to be tried here. The fakirs' threat to the old parties is: recognition on your ticket or we run an independent ticket. With Sammy's Maine experience in mind everybody here is laughing at the bluff.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Nominations Made by Socialist Labor Party, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

At a convention of the Second Judicial District, held by the Socialist Labor Party, in Weber's Hall, Stockton street and Throop avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday, September 8, the following ticket was nominated:

For Justices of the Supreme Court: Timothy Walsh, Otto Ripp, Emil Wegener, Edward C. Schmidt, Alvan S. Brown, Andrew Bahnsen, Henry Kober, and Charles Zolot. The first three candidates are residents of Queens County; the others reside in Kings. George Segnoravitz, Harry Teichlau and Louis E. Lafferty, were elected a committee on vacancies. Alvan S. Brown presided; Justus Ebert was secretary. Nominating petition blanks will be issued.

'FRISCO'S GREAT I. W. W. INTEREST.

San Francisco, Cal., August 21.—During the Carmen's strike, Local 731, I. W. W., sold 219 pieces of literature at two meetings held under its auspices. This will indicate the great interest taken in the I. W. W.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

I. W. W. CONVENTION

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OPENED IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

Some friction arose over the Credentials Committee, but it was smoothly over—some of the delegates feared there was a plot to disrupt—vast majority of the delegates stand for Revolutionary Organization—Reactionaries cut no figure—New York has fourteen delegates.

Chicago, September 17.—The second annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World was called to order at 10 a. m. to-day at Fitzgerald Hall, Halsted and Adams streets.

After General Secretary Trautmann had read the call for the convention General President Sherman announced that he would appoint a credential committee of seven members. Delegate Kinnally of New York objected to the committee being appointed and moved that it be elected by the body. Kinnally's motion was declared out of order and the chair declining to entertain an appeal, appointed Keough, McMullen, Cole, Mrs. Forberg, Michael, Hendricks and Cronin. Adjournment was ordered until 2 o'clock.

The vast majority of the delegates fearing some plot was behind the refusal to have the credential committee elected by the body refused to recognize the committee. Delegate Sims advised that the delegates hang on to their credentials. Delegate De Leon urged that the delegates handle the matter coolly, that while he realized that the General President had acted autocratically in assuming powers not granted by the Constitution, yet, to avoid playing into the hands of possible disruptionists, he would advise that the credential committee be recognized. Delegate Markley supported this position, and wisdom and coolness prevailed, so that if there was any attempt to split the convention it failed. The delegates decided to recognize the credential committee. They marched to headquarters delivered their credentials and adjourned from 11 till 2 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled at 2 o'clock the credential committee reported progress and asked that more time be given it. The committee said that all would be given a square deal. Delegate Shenkan moved that in order to facilitate matters the committee should first report the delegates seated and that the number of votes could be announced afterward and this was carried. Delegate De Leon moved a resolution to aid in organizing the convention, that all unprotested delegates form the temporary organization and decide the cases of those delegates protested by the credential committee, or protested by unprotested delegates. This resolution was carried.

General President Sherman wishing to speak called Delegate De Leon to the chair. Delegate Markley moved that the delegates in their spare time carry on street agitation during the term of the convention. The motion was carried, the Chicago members being instructed to select the corners and arrange for speakers. The convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock.

The present hall being too small the convention will move to Brand's Hall to-morrow. The sentiment of the convention is overwhelmingly revolutionary, the reactionary element being almost a negligible quantity.

Vincent St. John with his wife is present and received a warm welcome. There seems to be no doubt but that the prosecution will drop the case against him when court opens. The New York delegation numbers fourteen.

AGITATION IN HOBOKEN.

Theodore Bernine began his work in New Jersey on Saturday evening speaking at an open air meeting in Hoboken.

John Sweeney as chairman opened the meeting with a rapid fire talk, and was followed by Julius Eck, who gave a clear and concise statement of the condition of the working class and the reason for it. Bernine dealt upon the merchandise character of labor power. Pamphlets and Weekly People sold, one subscription secured.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

DE LEON RECEIVES

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION FROM
LARGE AUDIENCE IN CLEVELAND

Young Socialist Party Members Who
Came Prejudiced, Stay to Admire—De-
livers Telling Address on Industrial
Unionism and Working Class Politics.

Cleveland, O., September 11.—A most enthusiastic and fairly large audience greeted Daniel De Leon when he stepped on the platform at Acme Hall here last evening. He was cheered vociferously for several minutes; I. W. W. men from the Socialist Party joining in the warm greeting. It was a fitting reception for the man who has been maligned for years by the reactionary element in the Socialist Party. The genuine "kangaroo" is fast disappearing, but he has left behind the phrases, and calumnies which were his stock in trade. The younger progressive Socialist Party element with some of the old "kangaroo" traditions bequeathed to them came to see Daniel De Leon, expecting a fire-eating, dogmatic utterance of vituperation and falsehood. It's amusing to watch the expression on the faces of these young progressive Socialist Party men. From amazement it changes to admiration. They are delighted to find a man cultured and polished in his diction and manners who understands them—the working class. They compare him with Wilshire, Patterson and the various parsons and other intellectuals of the S. P., finding in their comparison much to De Leon's advantage.

The heat in the hall was oppressive so the speaker did not attempt a lengthy address. He was clear and to the point at all times through and scored some telling points for Industrial Unionism. Daintily he builded his foundation and as deftly he completed his arguments. "An organization which has not behind it the power to enforce its ballot-box decrees, is not a political party," said De Leon and proved his arguments by referring to the Republican and Democratic parties and to Wm. R. Hearst's effort to be fairly dealt with at the ballot box in New York.

De Leon also took a fall out of the fellows who talk, write and dream work for the working class. "Civilized man" says The People's editor, "has come to the conclusion that we work to live; it is a barbarian idea that we live to work." In his inimitable way he showed how we now were barbarians; further how we should be worthy to be called civilized when through the I. W. W. we seized the industries and operated them, not to see how much we could produce for parasites, but for ourselves.

De Leon's concluding remarks, an appeal to his audience to pursue the study of economics and politics further, were followed by several questions. One of them was whether it wouldn't be better to give an audience a picture of the co-operative commonwealth, than to merely deal with the critical phase of the movement. He was referred to Bellamy's "Looking Backward" for elaborations of our ideal.

The last question asked offered the best opportunity for a good argument. It was asked if, insomuch as but 20 percent of the workers were organized now under pure and simpledom, whether the I. W. W. could hope to organize more. De Leon then showed how pure and simpledom makes the working class pessimistic, but being correctly schooled and organized they who toil will pick up hope anew. Further he showed how the closed shop meant not to put the capitalist out of business but to close the shop against the working class. The way the audience caught on was inspiring. Pure and simpledom, an opiate to deaden the effect of present day misery, is doomed.

Press Committee.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Business in this department keeps up pretty well. Washington S. E. C. is by far in the lead. They paid a bill of \$11.27, and ordered 273 pamphlets and 3000 leaflets. Section Chicago 225 pamphlets and 2000 leaflets; Unity Club, New York 180 pamphlets, Cincinnati 100; Portland, Ore. 60; New Haven, Conn. 50; Organizer Frank Young, Connecticut 20; and French Branch New York 70.

I. W. W. headquarters Chicago 10,000 Address to Wage Workers: I. W. W. Schenectady, N. Y. 2,000; Fall River, Mass. 2,000 "Who Shall Control;" Utica, N. Y. 1,000 and 50 emblem buttons; Elizabeth, N. J. 48 pamphlets; M. Probst, Gillespie, Ill. 86; 11 and 18 A. D. New York 40; 3 and 10th A. D. 26; 30 and 31 A. D. 20; 26 and 28 A. D. 40; 5 and 7 A. D. 25 buttons.

Keep it up, hustle out the literature, it is propaganda that we are organized for. Break new ground with the leaflets. We have a new printing of "Who Shall Control Industry" under way.

MILL AND SPENCER

HOW THEY REGARDED SOCIALISM.

A writer in the Fortnightly Review, offering a fresh estimate of the life and character of John Stuart Mill, dwells upon the disillusioned old age of Herbert Spencer, and suggests a theory to explain Mill's greatest zest in life until the last. There are cynical readers who will suggest that the moral which the contrast is intended to convey might be better worthy of consideration if the premises of the argument could themselves be established. Mr. Spencer's alleged disillusionment is an interesting subject upon which much might be written. A great deal of foolishness has been talked about it, and altogether too much has been taken for granted. As for Mr. Mill's greater appetite for life and its varied interests, more than a passing doubt is awakened by the pages of his "Autobiography."

Let us, however, admit that Mr. Mill, in spite of bereavement and invalidism, was a man of warmer enthusiasm in ripe age than he had been in early manhood, and that Mr. Spencer, when he had completed the "Synthetic Philosophy," was not as enthusiastic over his achievement as he had been over his conception of it forty years earlier. Does it follow that Mill got over his early fit of the blues because he fell in love first with Wordsworth's poetry and secondly with Mrs. Taylor, as our Fortnightly author assumes, and that Mr. Spencer began to feel that all is vanity because no great emotional interest ever brought him into touch with the common life of humanity? There is a cant of philosophy, as there is a cant of commonplace religiosity, and we confess to feeling that this way of accounting for the admitted differences between Mill's temperament and Spencer's savors of philosophic cant.

To make the moral as unctuous as possible, the Fortnightly writer admits that Spencer had the larger thought and the greater intellectual work. Mere intellect, then, cannot make life worth while. Spencer's thinking also was more concrete than Mill's. His knowledge was fuller and more varied, and yet it did not satisfy, because, as we are asked to infer, Spencer somehow failed to see the "light that never was on sea or land," while Mill, in spite of rationalistic utilitarianism, caught glimpses of it.

Far be it from us to deny that life is more than intellectual occupation, or that the emotional nature and the consciousness of realities which science is unable to formulate are, even for the philosopher, more necessary than generalizations. We suspect that the true secret of happiness is to be found in that mere abundance of life which makes men and women reach out in every direction for renewal upon renewal of experiences, even the commonplace ones, and finds delight in unstudied expenditure of self in all sorts of disinterested activities. Mill probably had in this sense a larger fund of vitality than Spencer had, and he did not so completely exhaust his resources in one absorbing task. But, making

BEGIN AT THE BEGINNING.

An Old Injunction With a New Application—it Concerns You.

As already announced, next Sunday September 23, the Daily People, and on Saturday September 29, the Weekly People will begin the publication of "American Industrial Evolution," by Justus Ebert. The first installment will include the introductory chapter one, and possibly part of chapter two. The introductory sets forth the outlines of "American Industrial Evolution," and is practically a presentation of the scope of the work. Chapter I is entitled "The Combined Agriculture-Handicraft Period." It has the following sectional sub-heads: "Land the Main Requirement of Early Production"; "Early American Producer Self-Reliant and Independent"; "Handicraft Distinct and Separate from Agriculture"; "The Beginnings of Dependence and Subjection." Chapter II is entitled, "The Modern Machine Industry and Factory System." The section sub-heads are as follows: "The War for Independence"; "The Fruits of the Revolution"; "A Wonderful Decade"; "Effects of New Industrial System on Old"; "Basic Cause of Farmers' Bankruptcy"; "The Corporation—Its Beginning and Results"; "American Original Accumulation"; "The Domination of the Corporation." These chapter titles and sectional sub-heads indicate the character of "American Industrial Evolution."

"Begin at the beginning" is always a good injunction. Begin at the beginning in reading this work, by subscribing to the Daily and Weekly People now. Don't miss the opening chapters. They are part of the foundation of which the superstructure is raised. Subscription rates are as follows for the Daily People.

One Year, \$1.00

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS

ENCOUNTER OLD FORMS OF OPPPOSITION IN NEW GUISE.

Hoodlums Unsuccessfully Start Opposition Meetings and Infame Race Prejudices—Also Fire Volleys of Rotten Eggs, With Same Results.

Chicago, September 9.—History repeats itself. America is no exception to it. The time when Socialism was treated as an utopia and the Socialists as dreamers is gone by; it is true. Some 15 or 20 years ago when a socialist would go out on the street corners to preach socialism he was treated to stones, rotten eggs, or other food stuffs, if not worse. But as capitalism grew and developed, the condition of the working class got worse and worse, the workers took to socialism more and more until the capitalist howled "To stop the growth of Socialism it must be treated with argument, not stones." The more the capitalists argued against Socialism the stronger the Socialist movement got. To-day the workers are fast organizing into a union of their class, which bids fair to take a stand and dispute the ownership of the tools of production; and in time, when sufficiently strong will take and hold that which is theirs.

The capitalist class know what that means, they know that when the workers have a class union they will also vote as a class. They get desperate, accordingly. Argument is abandoned and the former tactics are resorted to once more.

Some weeks ago Billow and Mager were holding an open air meeting, corner Maxwell and Halsted streets, when a gang of hoodlums, a little way off, on the other side, opened fire on us. About two dozen rotten eggs were fired at us, with no results. They struck some of the audience but never touched the speakers.

It was on this corner that Justus, some weeks later, got arrested.

Last Saturday night we were holding forth on Johnson and 12th streets. Justus spoke first, after which he introduced Billow, who spoke for about an hour when he noticed some politicians around. Of a sudden Billow saw a gang of hoodlums with a soap box right opposite to where we were holding our meeting. One of them got on the soap box and started to speak. In about 5 minutes a crowd of about five hundred more gathered. The hoodlum poked fun at the Socialists; then made fun of the Jews. Billow realized right off what they wanted. He knew they had come to start up a slugging game.

Billow spoke on Socialism.

Some one told Billow that the gang did the same thing at a Socialist Party meeting and asked him to announce to the crowd (which must have now numbered 1,000) to be careful and to keep their hands in their pocket. This Billow did in a loud voice. The crowd then moved toward Billow and listened. When they, the hoodlums, saw that, they too came over. They were looking for some one to scrap with; but did not succeed in finding him.

The hoodlums then returned to their corner and again got up on the soap box and made fun of the Jews; thinking we suppose, that Billow would rouse the Jews to make a fight; but Billow did not such thing. He merely pointed that out as one of the arguments the capitalists give against Socialism. He showed the crowd that the capitalists will not meet the Socialists and debate this question in a civil way. The hanging of workingmen in 1886, the present attempt to hang working men like Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone—this that was happening right before their very eyes—is the only way the capitalists can refute the arguments of the Socialists.

The police then came and chased the hoodlums around the corner, and although they caught some, made no arrests.

Billow continued the meeting in presence of the police till after eleven o'clock.

After adjourning some of our boys were waylaid and beaten.

This Tuesday we will hold another meeting on the same corner.

Saturday eve. September 15th we will hold another meeting and expect trouble. We therefore call on all comrades and sympathizers to come to this meeting to help us to keep order. Don't forget the place: Johnson and 12th street.

If we get the necessary help and carry our meeting through successfully, we will turn the tables on the capitalists, and show that as they failed to bury Socialism with stones, rotten eggs and potatoes and other vile things, so will they fail now. Comrades be at your post!

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

WOMAN'S FIELD

[For The People by Rhoda M. Brooks.]

[The pages and correspondents' columns in both Daily and Weekly People are open to women and their grievances, and any questions asked by women seeking light upon industrial or economic questions will be answered and treated upon the same basis as men, as there are no sex distinctions made.]

"Yes, I am opposed to my husband being a socialist."

"Why?"

"Because it's nothing but meetings night after night; that keeps him away from his family."

This is a true feminine reason of women who pride themselves on not being unreasonable. Down the ages has come the desire for attention and care, and whatever stands in the way of these things is apt to have a hard contest to win out against woman.

Let us see if the reason is a good one, even from a woman's standpoint.

How many men are there who are contented to have no associates outside their own families? Count all you know upon your fingers and see how many fingers you have to spare. Granting that a large proportion desire men associates particularly, is it not better to give them something that is uplifting, something that has a noble object to work for, than to have them seek saloons or go where they are simply looking for "good time?" A "good time" outside the family often meaning a bad time for the present and future of both wife and children.

Now, socialism has for its object the bettering of conditions for all. To be a socialist is to have a standard of right and wrong, and to live up to the standard of justice and virtue. It means that a man must be a better husband, father or son, and that he will frequent meetings, but will be ready to spurn him on, knowing that all good work must have its pioneers who need always stand on guard.

As before intimated, woman to-day is thinking, reasoning individual. She wants to know things and in her seeking leads man along faster than he would naturally go. She has passed the stage where she requires constant attention to keep her good nature. She wants to be a part of the great world struggle, to help for better things. Her impulses and desires in this way need directing, and she also needs to learn that she must not pin her opinions to personal bias. She must get at the root of causes in the industrial world and not be alarmed at the word "economics," but strive to understand what means in relation to her own existence.

As soon as a woman desires to know things, she broadens and becomes a positive individual, with no time or inclination for whimpering about what is obviously her own.

To be opposed to socialism merely from a personal standpoint of "feeling" is to stand back in the centuries and believe that all wrong, all argument is covered with the pointless "I don't believe it." Woman is past that. She is ready to take up her share of the world's work and in doing that she must take up her share in the world's thinking.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Read Street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Read Street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 400 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Tuesday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 p. m.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O. S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., S. L. P. meets room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

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of the

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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

—By EUGENE V. DEBS.—

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1905.

The Industrial Workers is organized, not to conciliate, but to fight the capitalist class. We have no

AS TO THE SITUATION IN COLORADO

I. RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by General Committee, Section

New York County, S. L. P.

Whereas, the Socialist Labor Party contends, that in the kidnapping and imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the capitalist class is attempting to strike a blow at Industrial Unionism, for which we are so earnestly laboring and fighting; and

Whereas, Wm. D. Haywood has been nominated by the Socialist Party for Governor of Colorado; and

Whereas, we consider this as an appropriate protest against the capitalist outrage; and

Whereas, we regard the time for a general vote of the entire Socialist Labor Party too short to serve the object in view, to wit: to set aside certain provisions of the Party constitution, so as to enable the Socialist Labor Party men in Colorado to support Wm. D. Haywood; therefore be it

Resolved by the general committee of Section New York County Socialist Labor Party in regular meeting assembled, that we approve of the intentions of the Colorado S. L. P. men to support Wm. D. Haywood in order to give a rebuke to the capitalist class against their attempt of carrying out the judicial murder and we urge the National Executive Committee to set aside all technical obstacles and give the Colorado Comrades all support possible in order to make the rebuke an effective one.

For the Committee, J. Scheurer, chairman; A. Gollerstepper, and A. J. Francis secretary.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The question of Colorado is the question of the day among the members of the S. L. P., and many members are willing to do anything to free Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from the prison where they have been incarcerated, unjustly, as far as we know.

The State Committee of Colorado has gone so far as to propose to withdraw from the S. L. P. and help increase the vote of the Socialist party, contrary to the constitution of the S. L. P. Already much criticism of their action has appeared in *The People*. The question should be coolly discussed. This is the first time such questions have come before the membership, and if we realize that the S. E. C. of Colorado acted in good faith, we will not be so ready to carp and allege crookedness, although we may admit that the S. E. C. were bad generals, and made a mistake.

I would make the following proposition, which may itself not be to the liking of some Party members. The Haywood affair can no longer be considered a question of individualism or martyrdom; we must consider the millions of voices which protested against the outrage and were slighted by the officials of the present administration. The Socialists of Colorado, who united with all classes of workingmen in these protests, possess higher aspirations than the Socialists of Chicago and New York who acted treasonably to the whole working class. For that reason I would suggest that the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado put a ticket in the field if it is not too late, and that some section of the Party move to suspend Article II, Section 19, for the office of Governor only.

By all means, do not consider Haywood, but only the million voices of protest, and the slanders hurled against us by the class higher up.

G. Winauer.

New York, September 4.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Just as a second to comrade Shee in reference to the action of the Colorado S. E. C., I should say with the district school gentleman: "Dem's my sentiments, gentlemen, exactly."

A. G. Walsh.

Jamaica, N. Y., Sept. 5.

IV.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." An outrage, an injustice, committed against a class conscious workingman, whomsoever he may be, or wherever he may be, drawn, as by a magnet, the attention of every class conscious Socialist of whatever shade or name. And by the light of such response you will see the positive or negative Socialist. It is not merely the name that determines—it is actions more so.

"An injury to one is the concern of all." In rallying to the standard of brother Haywood it does not follow that the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado endorses the Socialist party. It simply means that the "To Hell with the Constitution" capitalism of Colorado, having singled out for victimization, a man and an organization which is truly striving to unite the working

class, the Socialist Labor Party, true to itself, true to the movement it champions, could not do otherwise than strive for united action at the ballot box in behalf of our persecuted brothers of the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Effect follows cause. The hell hounds of Colorado capitalism have forced the political unity of class conscious Socialists in that State. Let our Colorado comrades stand by Haywood. Not to stand by him would mean that our action would be inconsistent, would be untrue to the principle we have ever strived to promote—class conscious unity of the working class. In economic demonstrations against Colorado brigandage we called for united action in the protest meetings, and now we cannot stand to divide the workers, on the same issue, on the political field. On the economic field Haywood stands where we stand, and considering all the circumstances pertaining to his nomination we must stand by it.

Chas. Schrafft.
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 6.

V.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The request having been made to me for individual Party-member opinion upon what has come to be known as the "Situation in Colorado," I have this to say:

New occasions bring new duties. I do not quote the maxim as conclusive. To do so would be to incur the identical false reasoning that I have so long been struggling against, and which consists in begging the question. I feel sure that if all the Party members held that the Colorado situation is a New Occasion, we would all be agreed upon the New Duty. Likewise do I feel sure that, if we all held that the Colorado situation is a New Occasion, our conclusion as to the duty in the premises would not differ. THE real issue is, accordingly, Is the Colorado situation a New Occasion? That is the thing to prove or disprove. I hold the Colorado Situation IS a New Occasion; I hold it is a New Occasion of prime and extraordinary magnitude, a New Occasion that bids the S. L. P. rise to the requirements of the hour, which are the requirements of its own mission.

First—Everybody knows that the S. P. is not a homogeneous body like the S. L. P. Not only is the S. P. radically different things in different States, but even its membership in any one State consists of radically different elements. The expression is well known—"S.-L.-P. S.-P.'s." The tell-tale expression is born in the S. P. camp itself. Nothing more need be said to prove both the fact of the incongruity of the elements now in that camp, and of the character of those several elements, besides the obvious fact that such a combination can only be accidental.

Second—Even if, as I have my doubts, Haywood was a member in good standing in the S. P. at the time of his nomination, he belongs to the element designated as "S.-L.-P. S.-P." With the S. L. P. he holds that the ballot is a flash in the pan, unless the Working Class is industrially-economically organized so as to be able, itself, to enforce the fist of its ballot by taking and holding the productive powers of the land; with the S. L. P. he holds that the A. F. of L. is not a labor organization, but a buttress of capitalism; and with the S. L. P. he repudiates "neutrality" in Unionism as a fraud. Needless to say that the exact opposites are the tenets of the "S.-P. S.-P.'s."

Third—Haywood is held in prison to-day, and deprived of a speedy trial, so as to prolong the period of his incarceration, not in S.-P.-ism, but in S.-L.-P.-ism.

Fourth—So obvious is this fact that, on the one side, the three headquarters of S.-P.-ism—New York, Chicago and Milwaukee—gagged at falling in line with the I. W. W. protest meetings: New York and Chicago deliberately ruptured the solidarity that Labor should have displayed under the circumstances, and "went it alone," preferring to treat the Capitalist Class to the delightful spectacle of a divided Working Class, rather than appear to lose color with the A. F. of L., while Milwaukee even went so far as to recommend a "suspension of judgment." On the other side, the S. L. P. from one end of the country to the other, felt the shock to S.-L.-P.-ism dealt by the Colorado-Idaho outrage, and merged everywhere with the I. W. W. protestants.

Fifth—Whether or not there was, as is said in some quarters, bad faith on the part of some of those who engineered the nomination of Haywood, the fact remains that the act was wise. It was responsive to a Working Class sentiment. Without this sentiment, whatever bad faith, if any there was,

came into play, could evoke no response. Haywood's nomination is a demonstration, a significant demonstration, supplementary of the previous ones, available at this juncture.

At this point I hear myself interrupted with several objections—

The first objection is that Haywood's letter of acceptance is cast in a mold which seems to ignore the I. W. W. position. I shall not deny the truth of this charge. It does not, however, outweigh other facts that we, in turn, should not ignore. For one thing, a man's attitude is not to be judged by any one act. For another, allowance must be made for the oversights of a man who is laboring under the trying circumstances that now surround Haywood. The demonstration in favor of Haywood is not in favor of what HAYWOOD has done, it is in favor of what Haywood HAS DONE. The man's career, as a whole, especially since the Chicago Manifesto, which was mainly his work, down to and inclusive of the Chicago Convention, and further down to the day of his kidnapping, is a solid contribution towards the emancipation of the Working Class.

The second objection is more prickly. It is a bunch of objections that center around the scatterbrained conduct of the Denver "Miners' Magazine," the organ of Haywood's own body.

That paper's going clean out of its way to endorse one of the two rival Socialist tickets in distant Pennsylvania, and thereby to repudiate the other, notwithstanding the fact that the paper is as I. W. W. organ; notwithstanding the further fact that, owing to the delicate political situation which at present surrounds the I. W. W., wisdom dictated the I. W. W. to hold a neutral position towards the two rival parties of Socialism; and notwithstanding the circumstance that the candidates which the paper thus went out of its way to endorse are all A. F. of L. men, "proud of their A. F. of L. record":

That paper's disingenuous attempt in its issue of the 8th of last month, to justify its conduct on the ground of "autonomy"—Colorado "autonomy" in Pennsylvania!

That paper's arrogant assumption of infallible unaccountability by praising the "record" of its Pennsylvania endorsee, and, while carefully abstaining from stating what that "record" is, expect and browbeatingly demand that its own unsubstantiated "ipse dixit" be accepted like some papal "ex cathedra" pronouncement:

Finally that paper's flying off the handle in a self-conflagration of gratuitous insult to the S. L. P. in answer to a temperate protest from an I. W. W. Local against the paper's inconsiderate action:—

Such a paper is blind to existing facts, it is oblivious to the requirements of the hour, it is thoughtless of the needs of the organization, it is a firebrand. But—shall the S. L. P. approve itself of tinder, and take fire? The S. L. P.'s duty rather is to attest its superior sense of responsibility, and by all the greater coolness, extinguish the burning cinders. Its duty is to rise all the more serenely true to its mission; and, sternly, unaffected by any amount of aggravation, pursue the even tenor of its course. We must remember that this is not the first instance of the "Miners' Magazine's" impulsive irresponsibility, and defection from the path dictated by I. W. W. principle and requirements.

Fresh upon the memory of all must be the recollection of the Magazine's recent fulsome adulation of the labor-skinner Democratic capitalist politician, Senator Patterson of Colorado, at about the same time that Patterson's own Democratic colleagues were spitting upon him in the Senate for his threatened bolting of the Democratic caucus in favor of Roosevelt whom he glorified, and thus failing in the principle of "loyalty among rogues." To take one other from numerous other instances, fresh upon the memory of all must be the recollection of the editorial article, "The Question of Chinese Immigration," in the Magazine's issue of July 27, 1905, in which the sound position is boldly taken that, even if the working people of this country succeeded in barring out the Chinese, "the complete exclusion of the Chinese would not settle the question in a million of years" because the capitalists would transplant their establishments to China, and that consequently, "the workingmen of this country must no longer permit themselves to be swayed by race and creed prejudices" and that the solution is the labor Union "worldwide in its character and scope and its doors open to the most menial slave," etc., etc.; and fresh upon the memory of all must be the recollection that almost immediately after, just three weeks later, in the issue of August 17, 1905, that same paper—an organ of the I. W. W. of the Industrial WORKERS OF THE WORLD, after thus having only three weeks previously repudiated the detestable economic and sociologic

S.-P. position, assumed at Amsterdam concerning "inferior races," and having enunciated the correct S. L. P. and I. W. W. position—gave the lie to its utterances of July 27 in a hysterical article that referred to the Chinese, and probably the Japanese, too, as "the yellow pestilence," and that the superior duty of the hour was for the Unions to band themselves to keep out the Mongolian, with phrases about "saving the home," "eternal vigilance," and other lurid declamation! S. L. P. knowledge teaches that political views are reflexes of economic views. Where economic views are of such "boarding-house hash" make-up the political views cannot choose but be of boarding-house-caliber. The "Miners' Magazine's" capers inflict deep wounds upon the Working Class. Shall the S. L. P. allow itself to be irritated by such wrongful conduct into equally wrongful acts? Such acts on the part of the S. L. P. may be extenuated at the bar of history with the plea of "extenuating circumstances." The S. L. P. at the bar of history must be above such pleads of weakness.

There is a third, perhaps the weightiest objection of all. From sober, thoughtful sources in Colorado I have the information that there is preparing for this year an up-to-date repetition of the disgraceful performances of two years ago, when, altho' there was an S. P. ticket ostensibly supported by the "Miners' Magazine," the slogan raised by the outside genius, or geniuses, who inspire (if it, or they, do not dictate) the conduct of the thoughtless Magazine, was: "Anything to beat Peabody." It will be remembered what unstinted praises were then bestowed in the Magazine upon the labor-skinner capitalist politician Alva Adams, Peabody's Democratic opponent. It will be remembered that on one occasion the editorial language held by the Magazine in favor of "practical" and against "unpractical" political acts, urging the "wisdom" of not giving a child steak when it can only digest milk, and more of such fluntness, as a reason why the Democratic ticket may be preferable to the S. P. ticket! It will be remembered that such language provoked an editorial answer in *The People* pointing to the A. F. of L. in the language and argument. By the light of such experience, the warning that comes to me from Colorado may not be lightly cast aside. A Democratic "labor-loving" Judge Lindsey, I think, is looming up. The possibility of an infamous log-rolling commercial campaign rises ominously, with the distressful prospect of Haywood being "knived." Anything and everything may be expected to leap out of the cards of "practical" politics, grafted upon boarding-house hash economics. Shall the S. L. P. it may be asked, place itself where it may find itself entangled in such meshes?—To this particular objection my answer is: No amount of political iniquity, whether born or intentional corruption or well-meaning ignorance, can outweigh the correctness of the judgment that, at this season, sets up Haywood for Governor. His nomination is the correct answer to the MacDonald-Gooding act. None but visionaries will expect Haywood's election. Nevertheless, his nomination, whatever the brother's fate may be at the hustings, is the advance whistle of the approaching hurricane. That whistle should not be stifled. The S. L. P. should add intensity to it.

Finally, there is a fourth objection that has reached me. The nomination of Haywood, I am told, betrays "the trick prepared by the pure and simple political Socialists to lasso the S. L. P. in 1908."—To this objection my answer is: Ten to one there will be no organized pure and simple political Socialists in 1908 to try the "trick" on the S. L. P.; ten to one, by that time, the militant Socialists of the land will be so thoroughly welded in one party of honest, clear and intrepid men and women that the "trickster's" occupation will be gone. But even if that consummation should not yet have materialized in 1908—HAYWOOD WILL NOT BE "TRICKED." NOR WILL HE LEND HIMSELF TO "TRICK" OTHERS.

Grounded upon all these considerations, my conclusions are—

First—First the action of the Colorado State Committee, in recommending the Party membership in the State to disband for the campaign, support Haywood, and then return to the S. L. P. is reprehensible. A good purpose can only loose by a crooked route.

Second—The proposition to nominate an S. L. P. ticket, leaving the office for Governor unfilled, and thus winking at the support of a non-Party member, limps of the same foot as the above. The S. L. P. should be above backdoor methods.

Third—There remains only one of two courses open—both of them straightforward:

The one is the nomination of a straight S. L. P. ticket from top to bottom, and thus take the field against Haywood. In my opinion the adoption

of such a course is more responsive to the provocations from thoughtless men and to apprehensions of what schemers and tricksters may do, than responsive to the full duty of the hour.

The second course is for the Colorado S. L. P. men and women to nominate a full S. L. P. ticket, except for Governor; for that office boldly to set up Haywood and fight with might and main for the whole ticket; and then throw themselves upon the mercy of the Party at large—just as did Jefferson at a similarly pressing and critical juncture, when, in the absence of Congress and in violation of the Constitution, he made the Louisiana Purchase.

An author, the soundness of whose judgment and the purity of whose character I have learned to venerate, George Elliot, said: "We may throttle our children, our acts we cannot throttle; they have an existence independent of our will, and live over after to plague or bless us." I'm quoting from memory. But that is the substance. If I have made good my premises, a NEW OCCASION confronts the S. L. P. In that case a NEW DUTY, obvious and imperative, demands fulfillment at our hands.

DANIEL DE LEON.

Franklin, Ind., September 8.

desert the Socialist Labor Party and to support a candidate on the socialist Party ticket, now running for Governor, who has in the past been an enemy to the Socialist Labor Party and whose action, two years ago, towards the Socialist Party by working for Adams who was running on the Democratic ticket, is to be condemned.

We earnestly urge the National Executive Committee to give all aid to the revolutionary members of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado to organize themselves on the revolutionary Socialist Labor Party principles.

A. Eklund and A. C. Holmes, Committee.

Tacoma, Wash., September 4.

VIII.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You have already published so much upon the subject of the Haywood nomination that you ought now to publish enough more to clear up the muddle.

In the beginning it had no claim to a place in the party press. As our constitution is, a proposition to support the candidate of another political party cannot be entertained. This was perfectly well understood, and dwelt upon, by the Colorado S. E. C. in their letter to Mr. Haywood, and yet that letter was allowed to appear in *The People* under the headlines: "Colorado S. L. P. Declares for Haywood for Governor." No wonder that those who look to *The People* as a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night were surprised. The letter was not referred to the membership of the party and was totally unauthorized.

In the reasons, or rather reasoning, for the call that the S. E. C. proposes, in that letter, to make upon the members of the S. L. P. to support Mr. Haywood, not a single premise is justified by its conclusion. I put it that way as it is the premises with which we are concerned. Let the S. E. C. defend their conclusions. They want unity on the basis of the New Jersey Unity Conference, which is that political power comes from and is dependent upon economic power; then propose as a means to ensure unity that we support the S. P. that fights economic organization tooth and nail; they are enthusiastic about Mr. Haywood's stand for Industrial Unionism. No matter what his attitude is as an individual politically he stands on the platform of the party whose nomination he has accepted. They place loyalty to class interests above party. Very good.

Now they have to show that there is any conflict between the S. L. P. doctrine and class interests and that those interests are better, suberved by the S. P. than the S. L. P.; that what was implied; but so far from abiding by this logical conclusion are they that they propose to again join the S. L. P. when they have elected Mr. Haywood. Class interests are material interests, else the whole Socialist theory is at fault. Will those interests be better advanced and conserved by a party that refuses any place to economic organization or by the party that holds the prime importance of the economic organization, as the S. L. P. does?

There is much, very much, in the difference in tactics. Correct tactics are weightier blow would be struck. Capitalism in Colorado and everywhere, and a far broader and firmer base laid for real working class unity, if the S. L. P. men of Colorado unflinchingly stood their ground by the Party Constitution and principles than if they yielded ever so little to accomplish an unreal and spectacular unity which might dissolve as quickly as it formed. Haywood did not think it worth while to consider the S. L. P., and, it would seem, carefully avoided touching upon I. W. W. and S. L. P. principles in his letter of acceptance. Ought the S. L. P. forget its dignity so far as to consider for endorsement a political candidate who acted in this manner? As regards principles, the S. L. P. holds the winning hand and can afford to stand pat; and it owes it to the weal of the working class to do so.

Workingman.

Long Island City, N. Y., September 10.

VII.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

WEEKLY PEOPLE

24 and 6 New Roade Street, New York.
P. O. Box 1276. Tel. 129 Worth
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 12, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, cor-
respondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamp
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,584
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172



Subscription price of the Weekly People:
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six
months.

"Dandyism as yet affects to look
down on Drudgery; but perhaps the
hour of trial, when it will be practi-
cally seen which ought to look down,
and which up, is not so distant."—
CARLYLE.

WORSE THAN POPULISM.

When the Populist Party, in the
early nineties of the last century, de-
manded that the government lend
money at two and one-half per cent,
and accept farm products as collateral
security, there arose an awful howl.
Haute finance shrieked, "Patriotism,"
"class legislation," "subversion of the
correct principles of government and
banking," and a few other things just
as lurid and as terrible to those who
don't know a correct principle from a
joke in "Punch." Ever since then any
man who has the gumption to propose
a financial measure profitable to others
than the high financiers is dubbed "a
populist," and is treated to all the
thoughtless opprobrium heaped upon
that class conscious individual. But
let a man arise who will execute a
measure that, though less just than the
populist demand, is more profitable to
the mighty lords of finance, and imme-
diately he will be hailed a savior of so-
ciety.

On Wednesday, September 5, the
Secretary of the Treasury, Shaw, an-
nounced that he "would pay upwards of
\$15,000,000 of Government money to them,
FREE OF INTEREST, pending import
of an equivalent sum in foreign gold."
"FREE OF INTEREST", mind you!
Talk about "Patriotism"; class legisla-
tion, "subversion of correct principles,"
etc., etc.; why the populist demand could
not compare in brazenness with the act
of Secretary Shaw in behalf of high
finance as represented by the banks! Nevertheless, no one has arisen to de-
nounce him or blow him up with rhe-
torical bombs. Instead he is praised for
coming to "the relief of our financial in-
stitutions"; just as though it wasn't a
matter of relief, vastly much more
needed, with the populists. Why this
inconsistency; this difference?

The answer is brief.

The Populists were a powerless class,
staggering under \$5,000,000,000 of mort-
gages.

The high financiers are the dominant
class. Representing the industrial,
commercial, transportation and other
capitalist interests, they can shut down
factories, mills, mines, etc. (as they
successfully threatened to do in the
Bryan campaign of 1896), in order to
secure legislation in their favor. They
are the government because they own
the property of which government is
the reflex, and without whose support,
government is impossible.

Anything, consequently, however un-
just, that conduces to the profit of the
high financiers, is "for the social wel-
fare," "pre-eminently correct in prin-
ciple," etc., ad nauseum. Anything,
however just, comparatively speaking,
that conduces to the advancement of
the interests of another class, is there-
fore "reprehensible to the sense of
right," "paternalistic," etc., etc., and
more ad nauseum.

And so it will be until this worse
than Populist capitalism is overthrown
through the social ownership of cap-
ital.

HOLDING THE MIRROR UP TO
NATURE.

Modern language is a complex me-
dium of expression—as complex as the
varied interests which create and em-
ploy it. This is merely another way
of saying that modern language is the
mirror that reflects modern society.

The simple, direct language of the early
English dramatist has no place in the
scheme of present day social nature.
In the industrial world, for example,
things are big and need big phrases
and words to express them—time-sav-
ing concentrations of thought that
awaken in the mind of the intelligent
recipient vast, powerful, social facts.

We hear, for instance, of "the com-

munity of interests," and at once pic-
ture to ourselves the ultra-capitalists
who, in combination, one with the
other, dominate the country. We
speak of the "concentration of capital,"
and bring to mind the crushing out of
the middle class and the subjugation of
the working class. Or "the expro-
priated proletariat" is mentioned, and
we at once behold the robbery of la-
bor by capitalism that is the basis of
modern civilization, with its private
capital and social plunder. Finally,

"Industrial unionism" strikes the ear,
awakening in our thoughts one of the
means by which this evil shall be ef-
fectually overthrown. So we see that
simplicity is impossible in modern lan-
guage, as simple matters are not the
essence of its life. Nor is directness.
Modern language is, except in certain
cases, the language of suggestion and
indirection. It must be capable of

various interpretations, or misinter-
pretations, as the exigencies of the in-
terests involved may require. It must

imply or infer to the reader, more or
less than it actually expresses. To

"read between the lines," and be com-
petent to give a "strict" or a "loose"
construction to law, as circumstances
dictate, are intellectual tools much in
use to-day. It is only in the conflict

of modern class interests that we hear
plain and direct speech. Then the la-
borer is no longer charmed with fal-
lacious phraseology regarding "the mu-
tual identity of the interests of cap-
ital and labor," but, if he asks for
bread and work, the militia is ordered to

give him "the lead diet," instead.
Direct deadly language then takes the
place of charming economic platitude.
Or when the laborer offers to arbitrate the
wage differences causing strikes, he is bluntly told by the capitalists,

"we have nothing to arbitrate."

Then "those minor differences that exist be-
tween capital and labor, as between brothers, and can be mutually ad-
justed," are found to be in irreconcil-
able conflict. As lightning clears the

murky atmosphere, bringing out the

bright sky, so does the conflict of class

interests clear up the muddled language

of the present day, bringing out its

component parts. Then each factor,

separate and detached, for the time

being, speaks his own tongue, simply

and direct, under the inspiration of his

own interests, which are then simple

and direct also. The complexity of

modern language will increase with the

complexity of modern interests. Each

will infuse into it a vocabulary pecu-
liarly interpretative of its own inter-
ests; and each will submit the lan-
guage of the other to an interpretation

that will promote those interests. If

we desire simple and direct language,

we must have simple and direct in-
terests. These can only be secured by

making the machinery of production,

which is at present privately-owned,

social in ownership as well as in opera-
tion. This will wipe out the myriads

of antagonistic individual and class in-
terests; substituting therefore social

interests, and laying the basis for sim-
plicity and directness, not only in lan-
guage, but all the relations of man.

A PORTENTOUS PROSPECT.

Last week the Negro Business Men's
League convention was utilized to point

a moral regarding the necessity for
giving the political activities of Labor

an economic basis. This week another

point of peculiar interest will be taken

up and emphasized, because of its im-
portant general interest.

It will be remembered that last week
it was shown that the foundation idea
of the Negro Business Men's League
is the acquisition of trades and capital,
in order that the negro may acquire
political rights by the power which
their possession confers. Now, it is,
or, at least, should be, evident that
where trades, or labor, and capital, or
capitalists, exist, there exist also two
classes with opposing interests, the
working class, on the one hand; the
capitalist class, on the other. As a re-
sult, one will find among a people
with such classes a breaking up of
strict racial unity for racial progress;

and, the creation, in turn, of class

unity for class progress. These will

find expression in strikes, and the

many other economic, social and po-
litical manifestations reflecting the

opposing class interests.

The truth of this reasoning is even
now in evidence in the Negro Business
Men's League; for, though the progress
of that body is comparatively trifling,
the embryo of the class struggle is al-
ready forming therein. Here is a case
in point:

Deal Jackson, a farmer of Albany,
Ga., owns of 2,000 acres and employer
of 100 men, discussing labor troubles,
said:

"Ef yer wants ter drive flies away,
yer puts vinegar on yer bread. Ef yer
wants 'em to come back, yer puts syrup.
So it is wid hirin' men, and I allus
got along wid my help 'cause I carry's
syrup in my jug."

Deal Jackson could not have char-
acterized the colored Parrys and Posts
more fittingly, than he did when he re-

flected by implications to the vinegar
method of hiring labor used by them.
That he uses "syrup" proves him a
colored Mark Hanna, employing meth-
ods of cajolery and deception and real-
izing greater profit in the end thereby.
The fact that the colored Parrys, Posts
and Hannas are here should leave no
doubt of the existence of an embryo
class struggle among the negroes.

But if doubt persists, further evidence
may be found in the addresses of the
negro business men. One cannot read
these addresses without being im-
pressed with a familiar attitude of
moralizing. Already is there much
lecturing of "the vicious, shiftless, lazy,
improvident negro"; and the necessity
for push, ambition and the desire, to
promote the interests of employers, on
the grounds of mutual identity, is so
emphatically dwelt on that one con-
cludes exploitation knows no color.
White or black, it is all one.

Now, it must be apparent to the so-
cial student that, in this division of the
homogeneous negro into heterogeneous
classes with conflicting interests, the
South is bound to undergo a big trans-
formation. Already is the white cap-
ital of the North making great changes
therein, giving to the white population
more liberal tendencies and aspirations.
With the injection of capitalist ideas
and conditions among the negroes,
these tendencies and aspirations will
have greater sway amid the greatest
factor in the South. Already the effect
of white competition with negro farm-
ing has been to raise the standard of
the negro brought into contact with it.
And we may logically conclude that
with class competition and conflict a
higher grade of capitalist and work-
ingman will be developed; so that
eventually we will see conditions pro-
ducing negro employers' associations
and Civic Federations, together with
negro A. F. of L.'s and I. W. W.'s. In
brief, we will see capitalism splitting
up the negro race, just as it has split
up the white race, into classes. And
as capitalism, by this process, has
prepared the ground for Socialism
amid the whites, so also will it prepare
the way among the blacks.

Many Socialists regard the negro
problem with peculiar aversion. Like
many non-Socialists they consider it
a race problem; and they look upon
the South as a hopeless section, as far
as Socialism is concerned. Were the
negro to remain in his present state—a
state bordering on chattel slavery,
with its peonage, share-farming, and
other semi-feudal conditions—this
pessimism would be justified. But with
the negro forced to climb up out of
that state into that of full-blown cap-
italism, there is hope; for then the
question becomes decidedly economic;
partaking of all the elements of the
class struggle wherever capitalism pre-
vails. This fact alone will wipe out
the race character of the problem.
Even now many unions recognize in
the negro workingman a fellow wage
slave, who is mutually concerned in
the solution of the social question.

Capitalism freed the negro only to
prepare him for Socialism.

Much is said of capitalist shrewd-
ness. The capitalist is the essence of
smartness, to hear himself tell it. But
stupidity, like murder, and other things
equally proverbial, will certainly out.
Could anything be more stupid than
the act of the Gould interests in Pitts-
burgh? Just at a time when a "tre-
mendous dearth of labor in all our
great industrial centers" is being pro-
claimed, they hang out a sign which
reads: "Wanted—5,000 railroad men."
The Gould manager certainly doesn't
expect 5,000 men to drop like manna
from heaven. He thinks it sufficient
to simply hang out a sign, and presto!
the 5,000 men will appear. But where-
from, if there is a "tremendous dearth
of labor," etc.? Oh, foolish capitalist;
he only opens his mouth to put his foot
in it, to quote his own classics.

The Socialist can have many laughs
in this campaign, if he wants to. It is
amusing to hear an ultra-capitalist de-
nounce the "graft of municipal own-
ership"; and then see the municipal
ownership turn around and expose
the "graft" of ultra-capitalism. And
both do it without realizing that the
whole capitalist system, in its most
typical manifestations, is "graft,"
thanks to the private ownership of
land and capital and the capitalist
control and government, economic and
political, on which it is based. One de-
nounces the other, without appreciat-
ing the fact that he denounces him-
self as well. Under the circumstances
the Socialist who does not laugh is
devoid of that saving grace, a sense of
humor.

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devoid of that saving grace, a sense of
humor.

Gee! there must certainly be "a great
dearth of labor," when the Philadelphia
and Reading mines can close down ten
days, and find its 30,000 employees ready
and anxious to return to work again!

A Crow, having secured a Piece of
Cheese, flew with its prize to a lofty
Tree, and was preparing to devour the

HEARST, STANDPATTER OF STAND-
PATTERS.

Hearst, the great enemy of plutocratic
standpatters, he who has denounced
the standpat doctrine as inimical to
progress, and held up to scorn the
fear of wholesome change which his
"radical" program was alleged to bring
about, has spoken, and in speaking, has
proven himself a standpatter of stand-
patters, a man whose cardinal doctrine,
duly emphasized in big type by his own
newspaper trust, is to let property condi-
tions remain as they are. This car-
dinal principle, as enunciated in the
platform of the Independence League,
which was dictated by him, reads, "It
(the league) stands neither for private
confiscation of public property nor pub-
lic confiscation of private property." If
the Independence League does not stand
for "private confiscation of public prop-
erty," then it means that public property
is to remain as heretofore in the pos-
session of the public; and, if it does not
stand for "public confiscation of pri-
vate property," it means logically that
private property is to remain private.

In brief, there will be no
radical change; property conditions will
be let alone, and present conditions will
be continued uninterrupted, and where
they are changed, the change will be so
made as to make it a change from
twiddledee to tweedledum.

The many unclass-conscious working-
men who had been led to believe by
Hearst's "radical" denunciations that
restitution of the wealth stolen from la-
bor by the trust plutocrats and capital-
ism in general, or even a slight change
for the better in their favor, was a part
of the Hearst program, will be unde-
ceived by this, its cardinal doctrine. This
doctrine will stand revealed before them
for what it is, viz: a smart antithetical
phrase that signifies nothing to the working
man. The reader cannot help conjure up a
picture of what would happen if another
Crow (Labor), with its Luscious
Morsel of Cheese (The Ballot), were to
be greeted by a crafty Fox (the cap-
italist and his aide-de-camps, the Gom-
pers, Hearsts, et al.), and were to be com-
plimented on her dress ("The nobility
of Labor," etc.), and asked to sing,
and she were to neatly and safely deposit
the Cheese in a safe place and inform
the Fox, "Permit

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BEHIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

TO THE POINT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Your letter of August 28th, asking that we help out on funds, which are badly needed, received. Had we more systematic and better work by the Party, all over the country, our institutions would not be in the fix they are.

Our propaganda cannot be carried on by mere talk alone—no matter how right we may be. Too many comrades take it all out in talk; our position is correct, and time will justify it, they say. Well, I don't look at it that way. The more we believe in the correctness of our position the harder we should work to make it prevail. More work! More work!

The inclosed \$70, you may have as a loan for four or six months.

K. Georgievitch.

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 7.

GOOD WORK IN PLAINFIELD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Due to good canvassing beforehand, Ernest Ostley and Frank Campbell awoke Plainfield, N. J., from its lethargy on last Saturday evening. A highly interesting meeting, with about fifty in attendance, was held at Trade Union Hall. The awakened interest kept the entire audience in discussion until midnight, fully an hour after adjournment. In speaking, both Campbell and Ostley were at their best; they ably disposed of all contrary points raised. The success of the meeting is attested to by the fact that several new names and all of the old-timers were secured for the formation of a branch.

Organizer Fallath of Section Union County, sold considerable literature. Pamphlets and copies of The People were eagerly taken up. An organization meeting will be held on the 13th inst., at which time it is expected that several more applications for membership will be received.

P. Merguelin.

Plainfield, N. J., September 11.

WHO WILL BE TEAM NO 2?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to call the comrades' attention to the fact that it is easy to get subscriptions to the Weekly People when it is done correctly. Week after week I notice the list of subs becoming smaller and smaller and the management trying to infuse some spirit into the comrades.

The comrades most likely have the same opinion that I had, that is, it takes somebody else to do that kind of work. Such is not the case. I can thank Comrade P. J. Scannell for opening my eyes. He gets ten copies of the Weekly People every week and we go from house to house to get subs. The result of the first night's effort is four yearly, two half-yearly, and several prospective subs.

Now, this is not bad for one night. The best part of it is that OTHERS can do the same if they will only try. I would advise the comrades to go out in teams (Scannell says we are a good team) as it gives more courage to both.

It has been brought to our attention that if the Weekly People has a circulation of 35,000 we can have a six-page daily. This is what every comrade wants. Therefore, to work, comrades, to work. If only one hundred teams (two hundred members, a small number) go out and get four subs a week, that means four hundred subs a week or TWICE as many as we are getting to-day. I fail to see why even twice that number could not be secured.

New York, with a membership of more than 300, should have at least thirty-five teams getting subs one or more nights a week. Brooklyn having a membership of 150 should have at least twenty teams out and so on all over the country. Working on this plan you can see how easy it is to get up to the 35,000 mark.

If some one down at the office will take this matter up and organize the teams, we can have some contests and get a weekly report from them. Publish some of the reports of "Our Team Club." We will get the desired result.

Enclosed find \$2.50 for subs secured by Team No. 1: Scannell and Haupt.

Hoping that something will be done in this line, I am,

Yours for the cause,

T. Haupt.

Brooklyn, N. Y., September 9.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following letter is answer to one

of my own, requesting information, it self-explanatory.

A. S. Dowler.
Finlay, Texas, September 4.

THE MORRIS INSURANCE AGENCY AND REALTY CO.

Henry O. Morris, Manager.

Opera House Block, Pueblo, Colorado.

Pueblo, Colo., August 29, 1906.

Mr. A. S. Dowler,
Finlay, Texas,

Dear Sir:—

I have just found time to answer your letter in a brief way. The status of affairs in the Cripple Creek district is in a bad shape. The card system prevails and while a percentage of the workers are still members of the Western Federation of Miners, the majority are scabs. The district is lawless and run by as vile a gang of murderous cut-throats as ever went unhung.

The business men who so violently upheld the Peabody administration are paying for their loyalty to a rotten cause by going broke. From a business standpoint the district is a morass and property has depreciated from thirty to eighty per cent.

The mineral output is nominal, but the mine owners alone reap the benefits because the scabs send their wages out of the district. However, in time, the Federation will be on top again, but the work is, of necessity, secret.

The cost of living is about the same save, however, rent, which by reason of the large number of vacant houses, is cheaper. The Citizens' Alliance is no more, it is dead, but the Mine Owners run things. The people—meaning the "hoi pollio" and the unintelligent merchant class are getting their eyes opened. Hence, the untimely demise of the Citizens' Alliance.

The life of a union sympathizer or Socialist is NOT safe in the district. The law officers are agents of the mine owners, both in the Cripple Creek district and other districts and beat up or murder on the least provocation.

Hearily and fraternally yours,

Henry O. Morris.

CIGARMAKERS WIN IN SPITE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION.

To the Editor of the Daily People:—I hope and trust that you will give me a little space in your worthy paper to show the readers of the Daily People how the cigarmakers of the International Union are scabbing in a place where a strike is going on. On Tuesday, August 28, the cigarmakers of A. Rodena & Co., of 359 Greenwich street, declared the shop on strike for higher prices and better treatment. We were about fifty to sixty men in the shop and as one man laid down work and started a bitter fight. The packers, who are International Union men, remained at work and not only remained at work, but went out to hunt for scabs. They got eight or nine Chinese and about five or six International Union men in our places. To the Chinese we spoke and asked them to quit their jobs and help us win the strike. They did so. But the International Union men refused.

They sneaked up to work just as a mouse sneaks away from a cat and when I met one and told him not to go up to work he showed me his union book and said that he is a union man and he doesn't believe in an independent strike. But he will do us a favor and quit the job. We should let him go up and get his knife. We allowed him. He went up and remained working there. So you see we had to fight on one side the boss, from the other side the union, and from the third side the police, for the police helped the boss. When any man passed the shop they asked him if he is a cigarmaker and if he was they cajoled him to go up to work. But, as we, the cigarmakers of the said shop, stood side by side, we won the strike and here is how we won it:

First—All scabs must go down before we go up.

Second—Everybody must be taken back.

Third—No one is to be discharged for being active in the strike.

Fourth—The foreman must be put out of the shop.

Fifth—Magnans which paid \$40 per 1,000, should pay \$42 per 1,000.

Sixth—Perfector Grandors, which paid \$35 per 1,000, should pay \$37 per 1,000.

Seventh—Panatelas straight from formerly \$20, to \$21 per 1,000.

Eighth—Espanolas, formerly \$18, now \$20 per 1,000.

So you see, in spite of the Internationa

l Union we won anyhow and now we shall make it an Industrial Workers of the World shop, and I hope all cigarmakers will follow our example.

Hoping you will print this in your paper, I remain yours,

Mayer Blichwitz,
Formerly member of 144, book No. 50183.

THAT LETTER OF PROTEST."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

The Industrial Typographical Union, in meeting assembled this afternoon read and discussed the answer to its "Letter of protest," which appeared in the Daily People of August 17 and the Weekly People of August 23, by the editor of the "Miners' Magazine," in his issue of August 30. The answer, headed "That Letter of Protest," while evidently intended to be very impressive, proved amusing instead. It is characteristically illogical and rhetorical, displaying more acrimony than good judgment and sense.

The Industrial Typographical Union holds that I. W. W. principles favor industrial unionism as a basis for the political unity of the working class. It therefore logically contends that I. W. W. candidates standing for I. W. W. principles should be given preference by I. W. W. organs. The editor of the "Miners' Magazine" however sees fit to drop the logic demanded by principle and substitutes that of person instead. He consequently endorses the candidates of a political party that is not only opposed to industrial unionism, as advocated by the I. W. W., but is also opposed to working class political unity, being guilty as Eugene V. Debs points out in the article, "The Socialist Party and the Trades Unions," in the same issue of the "Miners' Magazine," of having organized a party in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party.

Because the Industrial Typographical Union refuses to follow the head-over-heels course of the editor of the "Miners' Magazine," and protasis, as a part of the I. W. W. against it, the latter assumes an air of redoubtable bravery, outraged dignity, superior wisdom and exalted experience; calls the Industrial Typographical Union "infallible," and grandly questions their unionism by processes of reasoning that recoil on his own head. For instance, he says, "the very fact that a man holds membership in the Industrial Workers of the World is not absolute proof to us that he is a union man, no more than a certificate of church membership would prove to us that the person holding the same was a Christian." The Industrial Typographical Union does not find this hard to believe after reading the answer of the editor of the "Miners' Magazine." The bad logic of that answer, makes the editor, an I. W. W. man, a disunionist, i. e., a supporter of craft unionism and craft union politics, which divide the workers on both the fields on which the I. W. W. aims to unite. Again he says, "We desire to say right here that the Socialist Labor Party is not yet piloting the ship of the Industrial Workers of the World through the stormy sea of capitalism." If we compare the strict adherence of the Socialist Labor Party to I. W. W. principles and logic with the topsy-turvy performances of the editor of the "Miners' Magazine," this too will be easy of belief. The editor will not find it necessary to repeat the point in order to impress the fact upon the Industrial Typographical Union.

But enough of this. Sufficient has been

said to show that the new comer had some vital truth that the I. W. W. did not accept, or else stand branded as a divider of the working class. Debs cannot deny that, if the new organization can show that it has some vitally necessary principle which the I. W. W. does not accept, that and only that could justify the existence of the "dual organization."

Debs admits this and yet he denies it.

"Give him rope enough."

Debs says: the most violent critics

of this industrial secession from the A. F. of L. . . . themselves organized

a political secession from the S. L. P.

With reference to that political

secession, what is Brother Debs' position?

(He can have all the rope he

wants?)

Did the seceders hold a vitally nec-

essary principle that the S. L. P. repudi-

ated? Would not the holding of such

principle be necessary to justify that

secession. Did not the burden of proof

rest with the S. L. P.? Can Debs offer

anything in justification of that "di-

viding of the working class" that could

not be urged by a rival of the I. W. W.?

Debs is right when, in talking of

the A. F. of L., he says "our opponents

have no right to charge us with divid-

ing the working class"; but he dare

not say that and look an S. L. Peer in

the eyes.

This division of the working class is

justified by Debs. He says: "The (S. L. P.) men persist in asking us why we

did not remain in the A. F. of L. and

bore from within"; and we ask them

why they did not remain in the S. L. P. and do likewise, instead of bolting

and setting up a rival party."

This may be "clever"; but is it a

statement that Debs should be proud of?

It is calculated to "make the judi-

cious grieve while it makes the vulgar

laugh." By implication, Debs says what

he dare not say openly. He says that

the secession from the S. L. P. was

justified. He says that the seceders

held some vital principle that the S. L. P. repudiated—for he cannot deny

that only that would justify a rival

to the I. W. W. and that is true of a

rival to the workers' political party.

"A sound principle must be capable of

universal application."

Again he says: "they condemn us

unspareingly for 'dividing' the workers

industrially and organising 'dual' unions."

Then why did they divide the

workers politically and organise 'dual'

locals?"

Again he says: "they condemn us

unspareingly for 'dividing' the workers

industrially and organising 'dual' unions."

This is another gem that Debs should

desire to eliminate error from his teaching:

Let me show Brother Debs, that it is not "reasonable", that it is not "logical", to use that deadly weapon (the argument used in the article referred to) on the A. F. L., while he says "for myself, I expect to remain, as I have always been, a loyal member of the Socialist party."

This argument of Brother Debs applies equally strong to him—he thinks it hits only the other fellow—the anti-I. W. W. man.

So far, I have merely made assertions; I will now give a reason for the assertion.

Brother Debs will admit that the onus rest not with old institution but with the new—not with Judaism, but means the natural effect from the Xanthy; not with Catholicism, but Protestantism; not with Capitalism, but with Socialism; not with the A. F. of L. but with the I. W. W.

OFFICIAL**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Frank Bohn, Acting Secretary 2-6 New Roads street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, Tom Maxwell, 798 Dundas street, London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Roads street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

NEW JERSEY, S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the N. J. S. E. C. was held at Helvetia Hall, Paterson, on Sunday September 9th. All delegates present. Credentials received from Koenig, Union County; Bateman, Essex. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Communications: 2. From National Secretary, Frank Bohn; 3. From Frank F. Young; 1. From Theo. Bernine about organizer for the State of N. J.; 1. From R. Katz, about gathering signatures; 2. From Labor News Co. acted on by Secretary, action endorsed; 2. From Woodhouse, Jersey City; 1. From G. A. Johnson, attended to by Secretary; 1. From P. L. Quinlan; 1. From Chas. H. Chase on Daily People.

Report of Sections: Hudson County sections very active, holding two or three agitation meetings per week; nomination papers ready to file. Union County, holding successful meetings with good results in Elizabeth and Plainfield. Also report election of officers. Nomination papers ready to file. Passaic County, holding meetings and disposing of lots of literature. Bergen County, agitation progressing, expect to put a county ticket in the field.

New Business, the matter of state organizer taken up. Secretary ordered to telegraph Theo. Bernine, to come at once to take up state agitation. Herrschafft selected a committee to draw up plan and report next Sunday at the special meeting of the S. E. C. Secretary to Order Subscription list for State Agitation fund.

Labor News Bills ordered paid.

Income \$16.04; expenses \$3.00.

John C. Butterworth,
Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Roads street, New York City. All present. Archer in chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications: Six from Gubernatorial candidate, Thomas Jackson, on details of tour, reports of meetings and expense, also stating that he had been requested to organize an I. W. W. local at Watertown. Meeting reports were encouraging; especially that relating to Oswego, where Jackson was followed by the audience of workmen anxious to purchase S. L. P. literature, to the house of a sympathizer, to which he, (Jackson) was going to secure more of the same.

Financial reports were turned over to Financial-Secretary treasurer. The action of the Secretary and Correspondence Bureau in dropping the Syracuse date in favor of an additional day at Watertown was approved. Two from Rudolph Katz, State Organizer, on Hunter-Katz tour, reporting successful meetings and that Hunter's work compelled his return to New York. Filed, and action of Secretary and Correspondence Bureau in urging Katz to secure services of another comrade, was approved. From James T. Hunter, bill for services. Ordered paid. From Organizer Vollrathen, Rochester, on Jackson meeting and conditions in that city; also reporting election of officers. Filed. Three from Boris Bernstein, Buffalo, N. Y., on work of securing signatures. Filed; and Secretary instructed to express appreciation of committee for the good work done by Bernstein. From Organizer Beldner, three letters, asking for due stamp, permitting weekly collections, forwarding semi-annual report, and requesting that De Leon be billed to speak at Jamestown on his return trip from Chicago. Referred to financial secretary and filed; action of Secretary in informing Beldner that no meetings can be arranged for De Leon, owing to the uncertainty regarding the date of the closing of the Chicago convention, was approved. From Sections Schenectady, and Erie Counties requests for due stamp. From Georgevitch, Fuller, Hughes, Sauter, and others, contributions to State agitation fund. Weekly collections for this fund are now being taken up by Sections Schenectady, Scandinavian, Albany, Jamestown and Kings.

Two applications for membership-at-large were received from Niagara Falls and favorably voted on. Correspondence Bureau was instructed to write the four members-at-large in Niagara Falls to get together and form the nucleus for a Section; carrying on a joint educational campaign to that end.

Action of Secretary in the matter of Section Schenectady's nominating petition lists was endorsed.

Correspondence Bureau reported no

length on letters sent to Sections and sympathizers regarding Jackson tour; also on status of work of securing signatures, and tour of Katz and Hunter. A letter from Katz states that he will endeavor to persuade Samuel L. Brooks, organizer of Broome County, to accompany him, in place of Hunter. Meetings are being held in Binghamton with a view to putting Section Broome county on a better basis; with prospects of success. Also that Timothy Walsh had volunteered to spend his three weeks vacation speaking for the committee. Report received, and Bureau instructed to arrange a tour for Walsh.

In the matter of the Second Judicial District nominations, the Correspondence Bureau was instructed to co-operate with Sections Kings, Queens and Richmond counties.

Financial report for August was adopted as read:

Receipts, due stamps, \$20.04; mileage, \$7.26; State Agitation fund, \$157.77; loan, N. E. C. \$200, total, \$304.07.

Expenditures, due, stamps, N. E. C. \$70; Agitation and signatures, \$272.12; postage and sundries, \$5.46; total \$347.58.

Adjournment followed.
Justus Ebert, Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. London September 9, 1906. Weitzel in chair. Emery absent; no excuse. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From Wm. Griffiths, Vancouver, B. C. asking for literature and other matters. The National Secretary reported attending to same.

Application from Murray Wood, Brantford, as member at large was approved.

Reports: Comrade Haselgrave reported that constitutions were at the custom house and showed sample of same. It was moved and seconded and carried by all, that same be sent back to N. Y. Labor News Co. and demand a linen cover per order, instead of paper.

The National Secretary was ordered to write J. M. Reid, late organizer of Section Toronto, demanding the charter and books of late Section.

Comrade Pearce reported that he was at St. Thomas and reported that a number of workers were going to try to arrange a meeting. Comrades Courtney and Pearce were appointed to prepare for same as speakers.

Section Montreal: It was decided by N. E. C. that if you do not answer communication of N. E. C. the N. E. C. will be compelled to revoke your charter. Please attend to business.

Meeting adjourned.
W. D. Forbes
Recording Secretary.

THE COLORADO DEFENSE AND AGITATION FUND.

Mr. Probst, Gillespie, Ill. \$ 1.00
Gus Norling, Pasco, Wash. 5.00
Leon Pilout, New York City. 1.00
Louis C. Haller, Los Angeles. 1.00
J. C. Hurley, Los Angeles. 1.00
John Anderson, Los Angeles. 2.00
Leopold Fleischmann, Los Angeles. 5.00
T. Apple, Los Angeles. 1.00
P. Farrell, Los Angeles. 1.00
S. Trescak, Los Angeles. 1.00
B. Kyler, Los Angeles. 1.00
J. Shea, Los Angeles. 1.00
Chas. Scurluck, Idaho Falls, Id. 1.00
P. J. Dwyer, Butte, Mont. 10.00
Section Mesa Co., Colo. 5.00
Wm. Knight, Pueblo, Colo. 1.00
Joseph Scheidler, St. Louis. 1.00
Thos. Handfield, St. Louis. 2.00
Karl Uhlmann, St. Louis.50
John W. Newman, St. Louis. 1.50
Joseph Spalty, St. Louis. 1.00
B. Jenson, Bullfrog. 10.00
Will E. Bohn, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1.00
L. Lacoste, New Orleans, La.50
F. K. Furlong, Boston, Mass. 2.00
Peter Vetter, Youngstown, O. 1.25
Collection, Saginaw, Mich. per
Vail50
Section Boston, Mass. 5.00
Geo. Nelson, Boston, Mass. 3.00
R. Klausen, Kalispell, Mont. 1.00
G. N. Laepple, Allentown, Pa. 5.00
Wm. Lucas, New York City. 1.00
Steve Bailey, Delta, Colo. 5.00
J. Stell, Delta, Colo. 1.00
Andrew Nayhem, Minneapolis, Minn.50
Collection, Saginaw, Mich. per
Vail50
Total \$82.80

Frank Bohn,
Acting National Secretary.

VOTE FOR NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Members at-large and sections are urged to send in their votes for National Secretary. The vote is to be counted at the next meeting of the N. E. C. sub-committee September 21. Do not postpone this matter but take it up at once.

Frank Bohn,
Acting National Secretary.

LARGE MEETINGS.**ADDRESSED BY HUNTER AND KATZ UP STATE.**

Binghamton, N. Y., September 11.—Port Jervis, the railroad town in Orange County, was the first place where James T. Hunter and I held a meeting last week. We sold fifteen pamphlets and secured two subscribers to the Weekly People.

A member of the Socialist Party asked the following question: "Why is the Socialist Labor Party opposed to the Socialist party?" He was answered with the history of both parties. The answer no doubt satisfied him, for he subscribed to The People, bought some pamphlets and invited both Hunter and myself to his home, and saved us hotel expenses.

In Sullivan County, the party's old friend, John Opel, was looked up. He subscribed to the Daily People and will again fall in line for active work.

The next meeting was held at Walton, the largest town in Delaware County. There, too, the meeting was a large one. Although there was a county fair in progress, with all that that implies, not the slightest disturbance occurred.

Oneonta, in Otsego County, was the next stopping place. There the chief of police and the village president tried to prevent the holding of a meeting. But the meeting was held. The village president, with his board of trustees, were among the audience.

Oneonta has a population of about 10,000 and is an industrial town.

Hunter's efforts were well appreciated; the meeting was a decided success.

A number of workingmen volunteered to arrange a meeting in Oneonta for our gubernatorial candidate, Thomas H. Jackson, if the State Executive Committee will provide a date for him in that town.

At Binghamton, Samuel L. Brooks, organizer of Section Broome County, made arrangements for an open-air meeting in that city. Hunter made a good impression at the meeting.

There has been more Socialist Labor Party propaganda carried on in Binghamton within the last year than in all the years of the party's existence.

Hunter had to return to his work in New York and left here last Sunday.

The State branch of the A. F. of L. is holding a convention in this city, so Binghamton has at present more than its quota of labor skates.

The "Blue Label League" of cigarmakers is also holding its annual excursion here; this adds a few more fans to the lot.

I held another open-air meeting here last night. Shortly after I began to speak a few fair delegates got near the box, shouting: "That's Katz, from New York; he is a scab." I told my audience that if I ever was a scab it must have been when I was still a loyal member of the cigarmakers' A. F. of L. union and attended A. F. of L. conventions, and organized A. F. of L. locals; but that I was a scab no longer, because I got out of the scabby organization, back in '97, and joined the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and am now a member of the I. W. W.

The audience was with me, and the "blue" delegates slunk away to the nearest gin mill to patronize "home industry."

I will hold meetings in the smaller towns near Binghamton.

Rudolph Katz, State Organizer,
Socialist Labor Party.

OHIO, ATTENTION.

The signature lists must be in the hands of the undersigned by September 25, 1906. Any one who has not collected his quota of names should make strenuous efforts to do so by the above date.

The Ohio S. E. C.

James Rugg, Secretary, 1825 Osage avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW JERSEY TAKE NOTICE.

To the members of S. L. P. of New Jersey greeting:

Your State Committee has secured the service of Theo. Bernine as state Organizer; and we shall need more funds if we are to keep the organizer in the field till election. Your committee is fortunate in securing a man of Bernine's ability and we wish to employ him as long as possible.

LOWELL, ATTENTION!

Arthur E. Reimer, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak at Jackson and Central streets, Saturday, September 22, 3 p. m., and Sunday, 2.30 p. m. on the South Common. Readers of The People, invite your fellow workmen and women to be present.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKETS.**NEW YORK:**

Governor,
THOMAS H. JACKSON.

MICHIGAN:

Governor,
HERMAN RICHTER

OHIO:

Secretary of State,
MAX EISENBERG.

INDIANA:

Secretary of State,
THEO. BERNINE.

CONNECTICUT:

Governor,
C. F. ROBERTS.

MASSACHUSETTS:

Governor,
WM. H. CARROLL.

MINNESOTA:

Governor,
J. W. JOHNSON.

NEW JERSEY.

Congress,
N. M. HEMBERG,

WALTER GILPIN.

PENNSYLVANIA:

Governor,
JOHN DESMOND.

RHODE ISLAND:

Governor,
DAVID J. MORAN.

WISCONSIN:

Governor,
O. J. ROSEAAS.

WASHINGTON:

Judges of the Supreme Court,

F. H. CONANT,

Of Auburn.

GEORGE FERCH,

Of Spokane.

AUGUST ANDERSON,

Of Port Angeles.

JOHN RAYMOND,

Of Sequim.

ILLINOIS:

Superintendent of Public Instruction,

PHILIP VEAL.

E. St. Louis.

TEXAS:

Governor,

A. S. DOWLER,

Of El Paso County.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

J. Stormont, Birmingham, Ala. \$.50

A. Rader and J. Rattky, New York City 1.00

A. Westerlund, New York City. 1.00

E. Farley, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.50

Branch 3, Kings County, N. Y.55

S. Cowles, Sand Lake, Mich. 5.00

Branch 2, Section South Hudson, N. J. 10.00

Section Lawrence, Mass. 4.50